

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1884.

Amusements To-day, American Institute—Exhibition. Bijon Opera Manso—Adonia, S.P. M. Commody Themtre—The Serviary, SP. M.
Commody Themtre—The Serviary, SP. M.
Buty's Themtre—The Wooden Spoon, SP. M.
Eden Mance—Indian Existation, &c. 11 & M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera Mannes—Hatel Kirks, SP. M.
Montry & Blacks—Convert, 1550 P. M. Ribbo's Garden—The hiven Savens of P. M. People's Theater—Stem Besten, a P. M. Bine Theater—Stein Besten, a P. M. Thatta i heater—Ein Gemerkter Mann, a P. M.

Theatre Constigue ber Man. 2 n. H. Tony Paster's beatre Celliney. 2 and 2 P. M. Tony Paster's beatre Celliney. 2 and 2 P. M. Union Squares 'bhoatre The Arthus Unighter. & Wallach's Theatre La Timbale d'Argent. 6 P. M. Gib Avenue i beatre Callel Rick. 2 P. M. 64th Moreus Theatre My Sweethaart. 5 P. M.

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Sunday issue will along us by sending in their orders early. The Sus will afford space for all the news and all the advertising current, whether it requires four pages or forty but its business will be facilitated and its advertising customers better served 41 orders are cent in on Saturday morning, or better still, if space is bespoken earlier in the week.

The air in Union square last night was full of sky rockets, colored fire, and exploding bombs, and the streets were crowded with people. The noise was immense, but the enthuslasm was purely of the Coney Island variety. In all the mechanical turmoil of the occasion it was remarkable that from the multitude of people who gazed at the pyrotechnics and the torchlights not a cheer was heard for GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Great Blow to Cleveland's Ambition.

There is no doubt that the friends of Mr CLEVELAND were most anxiously hoping for a good word from Mr. TILDEN in behalf of the Buffalo man. Their disappointment is as bitter as it was unexpected, and we find them attempting to conceal their chagrin behind the assumption that it would be highly indecorous for the great thinker and honored statesman to commend Mr. CLEVE-LAND, or to express an opinion respecting his qualifications. Here, for example, is the Raffalo Consier's explanation of the fact that the Graystone letter of Oct. 6 absolutely ignores the exist spee of Mr. CLEVILLAND as an individual entity:

"Mr. Tildes could not, of course, deal with the per sonal elements of the present canvass."

In one sense our esteemed contemporary is right. Of course Mr. TILDES could not deal with "the personal elements" of the can vass without expressing an opinion as to the personal character and intellectual canneity of GROVER CLEVELAND. Of course he preferred to remain silent. This, however, was not because there would have been any impropriety in saying that he admired Mr. CLEVELAND's character, or respected his ability, or had confidence in his power to carry on the work of administrative reform, provided Mr. TILDEN entertained such ar opinion. Does anypody doubt that if Mr TILDEN'S regard for the truth had permitted him to apply to Mr. CLEVELAND one phrase of laudation, or to describe him with a sin gle noun of favorable import, or to use one little adjective of excellence in connection with his name, that phrase, or noun, or adjective would have been echoed throughout the length and breadth of the Union between now and the November election?

Mr. TILDEN dealt with the personal elements of the canvass far enough to allude to the unfitness of the Republican candidate. He stopped there. Of the fitness of the Democratic candidate be did not and could not say one favorable word.

To a large and profound intelligence like Mr. TILDEN's no type of man is less attractive than that which folly has chosen this year to lead the way to defeat.

To a Young Voter of California.

We have received a letter of inquiry from the most beautiful and prospe of the United States, and from its interesting character and positive ideas we think proper to answer it publicly:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP For the past year I have every week nurchased Tue Wersey Sex, and I look forward with pleasure to its arrival. I consider the best, fairest, and most readable journal in this cour try. From its columns I have in a great measure forme my political ideas. While purchasing a copy to-day in a book store in this city, I was surprised and pleased to observe half a decan customers also asking for it.

My purpose in writing to you, sir, is to obtain from you just a little information, which I probably ought to know, but do not, in recent do. py political pleas. While purchasing a copy to-day in a

know, but do not, in regard to how many electoral vote it will require to make Benjan's F. Butler President. am a young man and shall this year cast my first votfor President. I have no little influence, and am doing all I can, like many others in this locality, for the ele-tion of Gen. Buruss. We do not wish, however, shou our favorite be defeated, to see BLAIRE get away with the baggage. Our motto is, BUTLER first, CLEVELAND

have the privilege of giving his votes, should be fall of ugh for his own election, to any other candidate that of my vote, and I would vote for CLEVELIND straight if I thought, by voting for Burnes, Blazze would be the

lieve me, I am ignorant, and your answer will be very beneficial and important, probably not only to me, but to other ignoramuses about here. Very resp Los ANGELER, Oct. 1.

Our correspondent has apparently made up his mind to vote for Gen. BUTLER on principle. Though he does not say so, we conclude that he sympathizes heartily with those views of policy and of legislation which the General has set forth in so many of his speeches during the present canvass. He is favor of laws for the special benefit of workingmen and for the direct curbing of monopolies; and he would have the Government and the statutes of the United States directed peculiarly toward such purposes. We congratulate him on this generous and truly Democratic tendency of his mind. The end of Democracy is to promote the welfare of the masses. Its aim to elevate and improve the condition of those who have only their own strength and their own efforts to depend on. The fundamental doctrine is the equality of rights and duties among men.

As to the practical question of our corre spondent, we do not think that he need exercise his mind very much about it. It would require 201 electoral votes to elect Gen. BUTLER, and that number he is not expected to receive. He is running against both BLAINE and CLEVELAND, as the representative of principles and measures which neither of those candidates admits or proposes. If his party should choose a considerable number of electors, yet not enough to make their champion successful, we have no idea that he would wish, or that he would be able, to dispose of those electors to either of his com-

Our correspondent may safely dismiss all such fears from his thoughts.

At the same time, candor requires us to state that, while the great proportion of Gen. BUTLER's supporters in the present canvass follow him because they wish with him to turn their backs forever upon the old parties, and to engage in this new organization for good and all, the purpose of THE Sun is something different. We have by no means renounced the old Democratic faith of JEFFERSON and TILDEN. We still hold to that faith as the wisest political philosophy

yet evolved by the mind of man. Had the Democratic party nominated a candidate worthy to be supported and elected, we should certainly have adhered to it But, instead of this, they set up an unfit, incompetent, and utterly objectionable person, and set him up through the tyrannical and intolerable unit rule. We rebel at this imposition, and we hold that as in 1848 it became the duty of MARTIN VAN BUREN, SAMUEL J TILDEN, and the gallant band of Democrats who went with them, to resist an unwise nomination improperly procured, and to defeat Lewis Cass, so it is a duty now to resist such a nomination and to defeat Groven CLEVELAND, even at the expense of defeating the Democracy, as VAN BUREN and TIL-DEN defeated it in 1848. Our ideas, then differ radically from those of our correspondent. Our motto is, BUTLER first, BLAINE second, and CLEVELAND never!

France and Germany.

The sudden change of tone observed of late in the Paris organs of the FEGRY Cabinet marks an abandonment of the effort to enlist French sympathies on behalf of a new foreign policy, whose keynote was to be hostility to England and a more or less pronounced cooperation with Germany. In such matters the instinct of the masses is apt to be uner ring, and the Ministers have done wisely to heed the warnings given at many public meetings that they were taking the wrong track. They have balted, too, just in time for M. CLEMENCEAU and other leaders of the advanced Left were preparing to denounce M. Ferry's proclivities at the impending session of the Legislature, and the charge of a decided leaning toward Germany would have placed him in a weak and false position. It is not, of course, that the French people

dislike Albion less, but they dread BISMARCK more, and it is a truism that in international relations common enmities and common interests are the only binding ties. The German empire, with its natural impulse toward expansion and with the artificial pressure exerted in the same direction by its vast standing army, is a perpetual menace to France, and indirectly—through political combinations that we need not now discussto England's greatest dependency. They who suppose that BISMARCK is at heart con tent with rending a couple of provinces from the French republic do not understand how sorely his expectations were disappointed

when the harsh terms of peace imposed upon his prostrate enemy were punctually fulfilled. The huge pecuniary indemnity of a billion dollars was levied under the rooted conviction that France would be incapable of paying it within the time prescribed, and that consequently, the additional territory held in pledge would be as firmly incorporated with Germany as the annexed fragments of Alsace and Lorraine. We say fragments, for the tricolor still floats over a segment of Lorraine and a corner of Alsace, and not only these remnants, but every inch of French soil up to the foot of the Vosges Mountains, are requisite, in BISMARCK's judgment, to properly round off the strategic outlines of his imperial creation. Indeed, it is an open secret that when, to his dismay, the immense fine exacted was actually forthcoming, and the military power of France seemed on the eve of resurrection, nothing but the interposition of GORTCHAKOFF withheld the German Chancellor from finishing the work but half com-

pleted by a renewed invasion. Such are the direct lesses from mutilation to which the eastern frontier of the French republic will inevitably be exposed at the first juncture favorable to the schemes of its a citizen of southwestern California, one of arch enemy. But this is not the only form of damage threatened by the application of BISMARCK'S fundamental maxim, that for many years to come the cohesion and welfare of the German empire will be conditioned on the paralysis of France. The hope of recovering Savoy and Nice in the next European war will as Indissolubly link Italy to Germany as did the acquisition of Rome in 1870. Such a restitution, doubtless, may be defended on the score of race and language, but France will not be suffered to obtain compen sations, however these might be justified on the same grounds. In his time the German Chancellor has been a mighty stickler for the principle of nationalities, but he would har its enforcement. In the case of French-speaking Belgium and the Frenchspeaking cantons of Switzerland. France should look the truth in the face and the masses of her people intuitively do so-that as long as BISMARCK keeps his power at Berlin she will never, with his consent, gain a foot of new territory in Europe, and she will be lucky to retain what he, in 1871, by one of his few blunders, allowed to slip from his grasp. Never will the modern CHARLE-MAGNE swerve from his far-sighted purpose to keep France cramped and smothered, except as he may cajole her into colonial adventures whereby she will be ruined.

The Scramble for Africa.

The European Governments in their efforts to enlarge their interests in western Africa have left in native hands only about 850 miles of seaboard between the desert of Sahara and the Cape of Good Hope. Within four months England and Germany have taken possession of over 1,000 miles of the unappropriated coasts. Consul HEWETT, by agreement with native chiefs in the Niger delta, which embraces 350 miles of coast line, has placed them under British authority. Dr. NACHTI-GALI has planted the German standard at Cameroons and several other points just be low the British Gold Coast. The Germans have also raised their flag at five places south of the Cunene River; and if the reports are true, they practically claim the entire const between the Portuguese possession

and Cape Colony, except Walfish Bay. South of the Sahara desert, France nov claims jurisdiction over 600 miles of coast ine, Great Britain over 1,300 miles, Portugal over 800 miles, and Germany over 750 miles. The republic of Liberia has 350 miles of seaboard. Spain has to content herself with a slender foothold on the mainland and a few islands north of Sahara. Portugal's claim to the mouth of the Congo is not admitted, and the lower part of that river will be included among the unpartitioned parts of the coast until it is finally decided how it can best be

opened to the whole world. Many trading posts have suddenly found

cess to the interior. But the interior is the objective point that commerce wishes to reach; and the hope that Africa may be a ource of great wealth to Europe is impelling the leading nations to an emulous contest for the acquirement of territory and com mercial advantages in the dark continent.

Mr. Beecher's Memory and His Veracity. A second cable despatch from Mr. JAMES F. Joy in London was published yesterday morning by Gen. ALGER. It refers to the scandal for which the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is the sole responsible authority. If Mr. BEECHER's experience several years ago as a witness whose testimony was doubted left any spot on his moral superficies still sensitive to such imputations, Joy's second despatch is of a sort likely to drive him once more to the ragged edge.

After Mr. Joy, in his first communication

to Gen. ALGER, had denied in the broadest and most explicit terms that Mr. BLAINE ever "made me [Joy] any offer to appoint a committee to suit me in any manner or form, or for any consideration of any kind what ever," Mr. BENCHER printed what he said was a report of certain remarks of Mr. Joy's at a dinner in Detroit seven years ago. Mr. BEFCHER'S report of these remarks was not an indirect statement or paraphrase of the utterances attributed by him to Mr. Joy. It was a direct report, purporting to give Mr. Joy's statement in his own words, and in the first person. Day before vesterday we called attention to this circumstance as reasonable ground for suspicion, in view of the length of time since the alleged conversation, and also in view of Mr. BEECHER's inability to recall much more recent conversations when he was on the witness stand in his own behalf during the Brooklyn trial. Mr. BEECHER's parrative reiterated the charge of bribe-seeking on Mr. BLAINE'S part. In reporting what he said was Mr Joy's statement of the affair, Mr. BEFFIER expressed the belief that Mr. Joy would not "contradict the substantial accuracy" of the report.

Yet that is precisely what Mr. Joy has done. His despatch to Gen. Algen, dated at London on Oct. 8, is as follows:

"I judge from New York telegrams that Beccure wholly misrecollected conversation with me. No such talk as stated by him ever took place."

This is putting the mutter very kindly so far as the question of Mr. BEECHER's veracity is concerned.

The True Objection.

Our correspondent who includes in the following remarks, not understanding the true merits of the case, makes an appeal when none is necessary. He writes as follows: " He just. Why blame CLEVELAND for hanging thos. three murderers? The law, if any one, was to blam-He only performed his duty in executing the sentence Our correspondent asks us to refrain from

doing something that we have never done. We have never blamed GROVER CLEVE-LAND for having been a hangman. If a man is so debased by nature, or has become so degraded by fortune, as to be willing to perform, for a small sum of money, the revolting functions of a public executioner, we don't blame him. We are much more inclined to pity him. What we are against is the exaltation of such a man to the Presidency of the United States. It is contrary to common sense that a person of that sort should be fit for an office of such vast power and such supreme dignity; and no stronger proof that such is the case could be adduced than the private life and character of GROVER CLEVELAND.

It is the humiliating folly of his candidacy that we protest against. Such a man as he has been shown to be had much better be consigned to a lifelong obscurity than have his name placed on the list with WASHING-TON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON.

The Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the county and other conventions are held to-day. In the Twenty-first Assembly district we hear that ex-Gov. CHAMBER LAUN of South Carolina, backed by E. H. CROSHY and L. C. WHITTON, has a ticket in the field in opposition to one headed by WM. Down, JACOB HESS, and the wheel horses of the party. and Down ought to be preferable to CHAMBER-LAIN and CROSBY,

There is a Pennsylvania butcher with a long yow and a long beard. Twenty-four years ago he vowed not to shave again till a D cratte President should be inaugurated. If he had only vowed not to shave till a Democratic President was elected, he might have been rid of both yow and beard in 1876. As it is, his beard is six feet long; his ears are not included in the measurements. We presume that the rash butcher is not honing his razors or sharpening his seissors with any degree of hopefulthe barber's shears next March. Even in the Improbable continuency of CLEVELAND's election, the Pennsylvania butcher will not be guit of his vow. CLEVELAND will never be a Democratic President.

HOW IT LOOKS UP COUNTRY.

Sypacorsy Oct 9 All eyes in central and western New York are turned on Ohio and

The betting men in the northern districts of New York will fight shy of each other until the two October States have spoken. They freely wo October States have spoken. They freely admit that they were never so puzzled in any Presidential election as now.

Just now it is only safe to say that all through the central and western portions of the State the impression seems to prevail that Butler's vote will be large, that St. John's vote will be smaller than has been anticipated, and that Blaine will be elected. But the result in Ohio and West Virginia next Tuesday may essentially modify or even upset these predictions.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.

Ben Butler's Speech on the Bill for the En forcement of the Eight-Hour Law.

From the Congressional Record, May 9, 1878. The Eight-hour bill came very near being strangled in its birth by the opinion of an Attorney-tien-eral, and then the President overrode the opinion of the Attorney General, and ordered that the system should be tried, and it has been tried in the arsenals and in the armories. But owing to the great economy forced upon the navy, I understand the Secretary of the Navy has leclared that all the navy yards must work ten hours.

Now, I think that the law should still remain on the statute book, and being on the statute book, like every other law, there is no man on earth who ought to dis-obey it. The difficulty with it is like what it is with almost all the rest of your laws-you have no penalty a tached to it. I would like to put a penalty upon any man who undertakes to set up his will against the will of the legislative power and say he will or he will not execute the law according as his own judgment dictates. We have got too much of that in this country-a great dea too much—and I will not stop longer to speak of that matter at this time: but I hope this resolution will pass. And make it impercative: provide fine and imprigonment for anybody who will not carry it out. Let us have some powder in our resolution, and balls with it, so that it wil

Butler and Cleveland to Louislans.

To the Editor of The Sun-Su: The oppotion to Cleveland in Louisiana is so very consideral that a fair count will most likely proclaim his defeat Mr. Grady's campaigning, as understood here, is simply the voice of Tammany Hall crying out, not against the Democracy, but against the blunder it made in the pose of those electors to either of his competitors. It is no part of his design, as we understand it, to make any deals with the opposing parties. He is engaged in founding a new party, more democratic than the Democrats, and more truly conservative than the Republicans; and this surpose is entirely inconsistent with the idea that in any event this new party should be delivered over to either of its antagenists by its leader.

It is no part of his design, as we the themselves under the jurisdiction of a foreign flag, and the fear that duties discriminating against them may some day be levied in factor in England and September 2 the first and Germany for an international Commission to secure protection for their merchants against differential taxation.

The most of these coast lands are malarious and useless except as a means of active in the Democracy, but against the blunder it made in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Cleveland to promination of Mr. Cleveland Is Mr. Cleve

STRANGE PRENDONS IN THE SEY.

The flory appearance of the western sky fter sundown, which excited much attentio and wonderment in all quarters of the world last year, has recently again become a con spicuous phenomenon. Last evening in the skies glowed with spleadid shades of red and crimson, and so brilliant was the display that some persons thought s great fire was raging. Long after the sun had disappeared a lurid red light hung over the western horizon, while the darkening heavens overhead reflected a faint tings of pink. Similar displays have been witnessed at intervals ever since last winter, and that they are due to the same cause which produced the aston-ishing red skice of a year ago is rendered probable by the persistence of another phe-nomenon which made its appearance at the same time with the original red glows. This is the halo which can be seen surrounding the sun on any clear day, and which has not lost any of its intensity during the twelve months that have elapsed since it was first noticed.

It is a singular proof of the lack of attention paid to some of the plainest appearances of nature, even by men whose lives are devoted to he study of antural science, that the question has been raised by well-known savants whether there sun pageants really are unusual phenomena. On this point there can be no longer any doubt. It is certain that the red glows referred to, and the curious appearance around the sun in the daytime, are not ordinary as-

pects of the sky.

The unchangeableness of one of these pheomena and the intermittent appearance of the other render difficult the attempt to account for them by a single cause, and yet there are many circumstances which tend to show that they have a common origin.

The explanation which has been most widely accepted, namely, that the appearances in question are due to the presence in the atmosphere of fine dust thrown out by the volcanic explosion in the East Indies a year ago last summer, is open to many objections, although it has also many circumstances to support it. One of the most serious objections to this hypothesia is furnished by the reappearance of the red glows several times after they had almost or quite disappeared. After the supposititious dust had once settled to the earth it would be difficult to account for its reascent to height of many miles, even by the magical ild of electricity, which serves as a convenient wonder-worker for so many obscure theories.

But whatever the cause of the strange sights in the heavens may be-whether it is meteoric dust from the star depths, or volcanic dust from the bowels of the earth, or no dust at all, but the operation of forces inherent in the atmosphere itself-it is protty clear by this time that it threatens no peril to the dwellers upon the earth, as has been asserted by some of the same soothsayers who declared that the world was likely to come to an end, or the human race to be annihilated, in 1881, on account of he terrors of the perihelia and the revelations of the pyramid of Cheops. The great dry fog f 1783, which produced appearances similar to those recently witnessed, caused, it is said, various epidemic diseases among men and nnimals; but the present phenomena are evidently due to causes which have no effect upon the salubrity of the atmosphere, and so there is nothing to detract from the pleasure which all who delight in the splendid spectacles of nature must derive from beholding them.

TURNING A BUTLER MAN OUT OF OFFICE The Cleveland Bureau Displace the Hon-

David Henle, Henley for Standing Up for From the Albany Times.

The peremptory discharge of the Hon. David Healey from the position of Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is unfortu-

It is bad for the oureau, for whatever there is of that institution is of Mr. Healey's making and without him, or somebody like him, its doors might as well be shut.

It is particularly bad for the Democratic party (just at this time when every effort should be making to hold the labor vote) that one of the chief representatives of the workingmen in this State should be driven out o the only position to which a workingman, asuch, has been appointed, and scourged from the Capitol with bitter denunciations.

And for what? Mr. Peck and the Argus say

for "dishonest practices," for "malfeasance in office," and other general charges. The only or \$12 worth of private telegrams, which have been charged to the bureau. The answer Mr. pears to be complete; and some other and more substantial reason will have to be advanced before the men whom he represents and by whom he is esteemed will be satisfied. Politically, it was the act of a madman to discharge Mr. Healey in this way. To throw rotten eggs at him while presiding at a Butler meeting was bad enough; to follow this up by dismissing him from office on a trumped-up charge is worse. The rotten egg incident could not be laid at the door of any official, and might be passed off as the act of an irresponsible mob; but this violent attack over the signa ture of Commissioner Peck, backed up by an Argus editorial, is not anonymous.

If the present Democratic party managers in this State think they can get along withou the labor vote, and are careless whether the they have it or not, then such acts do not matter. But if they have any desire to see the workingmen of the State and nation rallying round the old flag of Demogracy once more they do not want to offer repeated indignities to labor's representatives, of whom Mr. Heale; is certainly one. So far as we have known Mr Healey, he has borne an honorable reputation We know that he was highly esteemed by memers of both parties in the Legislature of which he was a member. His removal is a most unfortunate blunder.

The Sert of a Citizen Grover Cleveland i

From the Buffato Express

From the Bugito Express.

I have examined the county records and find Grover Cleveland has paid county taxes on both real and personal property to the enormous sum of \$160.12 during his entire life. He charged the county and was paid \$650 for hanging Patrick Morrissey; so he is \$489.88 indebted to the county over and above all the taxes has ever paid.

Now, it seems to me the country does not want many such distinguished citizens. He was never known to give a workingman of any kind a day's work or wages. Had he hired an expert hangman, as every other Sheriff I ever heard of did it would have cost \$50, and the county would be \$600 better off; but he could not forego the gratification of personally hanging an Irishman.

In 1883 he was assessed for personal property. One of his partners claimed at the City Assessor's office that Cleveland had removed to Albany and was not a citizen of Buffalo, and tried hard to have his name struck from the tax rolls. Evidently Mr. Cleveland himself intended to maintain that position, for he did not pay the tax due July I until the 16th of November, after he had voted, nor did he pretend to pay it the tax was not paid. Having voted destroyed his non-resident plea, and rather than have his library sold he paid the collector, seeing he could dodge it no longer.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Shutting Out the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-Another phase of the Chinese question has been presented to the Treasury Department. A few days ago a party of eighty-siz Department. A few days ago a party of eighty-six Chinamon arrived at San Francisco in the steamer City of Peking. Some of them who had formerly resided in the United States were provided with the certificates prescribed by the act of 1882, but none of them had the certificates required by the supplementary act of 1884. They were not permitted to land, as the United States courts in California have recently decided that Chinese can land only on the production of the evidence required by law, and that secondary evidence cannot be accepted in such case. The Treasury Department was appealed to for relief. The Secretary has, however, decided not to interfere in the matter, on the ground that it is a question to be settled by the courts.

An Army Officer Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The Adjutant-General of the army has received a telegram announcing that First Liout, James S. Marsteller, Twenty-fourth In-tentry, was accidentally killed a few days ago, while hunting in the Indian Territory.

He Must be Able to Read. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is a cititen of Massachusetts who cannot read or write emitted to a vote for President!

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Gen. Grant's Plan for Drumming Up Com-State-Binine's Probable Majority. with Central and South America.

The Commission appointed by the Presi-PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Pennsylvania has lent to inquire as to the condition of trade beof late years lost its distinction among politi-cians of being "the Keystone State." The unanimity with which the Republicans have tween the United States and the countries of this continent lying to the southward visited Gen. Grant yesterday at his home in this city. carried it, in all important elections, has caused the Democratic leaders to about aban-Gen. Grant recited the history of the commercial treaty which now exists between the don it as a battle ground. But this condition of things does not proceed from a proper un-United States and Mexico, and said that as soon as Congress passed the necessary legisladerstanding of the real situation. Pennsyltion for carrying this treaty into effect the vania is, in fact, as much a Democratic as it is trade between the two countries would be largely increased. His observations in Mexico showed that there was in that country a coma Republican State. Excluding Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (Allegheny county) from the culations, the majority either way has mercial prejudice against the United never, in any important election for twenty which had originated in the fear that this Government was trying to acquire possession of per cent. More often it has been infinitesimal, Mexican territory, and which had been fostered aking the State at large, and omitting the two by foreign merchants and others there wh big cities, we find that in 1863, when the State drew G. Curtin. "the war Governor." had just

by foreign merchants and others there who were interested in preventing competition in trade. The opening of railway communication had enabled the people of Mexico to visit the United States and the people of our country to visit Mexico, and one of the results had been the removal, in a considerable degree, of the prejudice to which he had referred.

In his opinion, Gen. Grant said, the best way to increase trade between the United States and the countries of South and Central America—and this applied to all other countries—was to recognize the Consular service, and, instead of having scattered Consuls, to have commercial agents in every port. He would give them the privilege of engaging in business or acting as drummers for manufacturers of the United States. The trouble now is, he said, that our poorly raid Consuls here have no incentive to promote trade, and the merchants and manufacturers of the United States have no means of reaching the markets of the Central and South American countries except by going to the expense of sending out agents of their own. These commercial agents, he said, should perform all the duties now porformed by the Consuls, should be put fees for performing such duties, and should be allowed to make as much money by engaging in busidrew G. Curtin, "the war Governor," had just 589 votes more than George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate, in a noil of nearly half a million. In 1864 McClellan got 805 more than Lincein, the vote standing 219,879 to 219,975. In 1875 Mr. Tilden was 2,487 ahead, and in 1880 Gartield had 311,945, against 398,002 for Hancock, a majority of 2,943.

But Philadelphia and Pittsburgh wre Republican. Capital-proverbially timid and always antagenistic to change-keeps them so. But toward one Democrat the attitude of the two cities is otherwise. That man is Samuel J. Randall, For twenty years (since, in 1854, he succeeded Willam E. Lehman) the voters of his native city have at each successive election. succeeded Willam E. Lehman) the voters of his native city have at each successive election returned him triumphantly to Congress, and showered upon him the proofs of their confidence and regard. He has at his back, and enlisted in his support, every element of productive wealth and active industry in the State. In Philadelphia and Titrsburgh he is especially strong, and had the Democratic National Convention been intent on rewarding long, faithful, and patriotic public service, instead of exalting medicerity, he would be to-day its standard bearer, and the thirty electoral votes of Pennsylvania would figure certainly in the Democratic column. said, should perform all the duties now per-formed by the Consula, should be pull fees for performing such duties, and should be allowed to make as much money by engaging in busi-ness as merchants ordinarily make.

It was necessary, also, Gen. Grant said, that there should be means of communication and transportation between the countries, and he favored the subsidizing of steamship lines by the Government, until a commerce should be

bearer, and the thirty electoral voices of Pennsylvania would figure certainly in the Democratic column.

Cleveland's nomination has been as unfortunate for the Democrats of this State as was that of Greeley in 1872, when Pennsylvania gave 137,548 Republican majority. Not only is he hopelessly weak in the two cities which are the key teshe State, politically, but he is antagonized by the convictions of thousands in other parts of the Commonwealt. These Democrats have made for years, in season and out of season, a stanch, tenacious, and loyal fight for the principles they hold dear. It was their discipline alone which saved the party in 1856 and gave it, in Buchanan, its hast inaugurated President. In war times they never faitered, and even the shammeful political frauds of the Philadelphia Ring—notably in 1859—did not lessen their zeal and fervor. Now they find their featly requited by the selection of a man who has borne none of the party's burdons, who has rendered it no service, and who, elevated over the heads of statesmen grown gray in devotion to Democracy, has nothing to commend him but the support of a handful of their most persistent and ungenerous opponents.

There is no State ticket to be elected in Pennsylvania this year, though one Congressman is to be voted for at large. As far as Baine is concerned it is now only a question of majority. The indications point at present to 100,000 in November. Gen. Butler has not yet completed his canvass, but he is strong among the farmers, the miners, and the men of mind and of muscle. It looks as it he would get from 60,000 to 75,000 votes. Weaver had 20,688 four years ago, and in 1878 Mason, the Greenback-Lahor candidate for Governor, received 81,758. But that was an off year.

GEN, BUTLER AND THE SOUTH.

Prom the Courier-Journal, Nov. 14, 1888.

No one will more heartily rejoice than we to find that our apprehensions of evil are to be dissipated by beams of national prosperity. No one will more cordially extend the hand of amity to those who may sincerely attempt to eradicate the traces of past warfare, and to obliterate the recollection of the bloody scenes and frightful misery of the last decade. Gindly do we present to our readers any indication from leading men of the Radical party that a new era can be inaugurated, the chief attribute of which shall be an emulation to advance the material interests of a common country; to promote a cordial interchange of kind feeling between the sections, so that all misunderstandings and all bitterness may be sweet away, never to be resuscitated.

In our columns, perhaps, no member of the Radical party has been more severely handled than Gen. Butler. Southern men have universally regarded him with detestation because of the prevalent belief that his acts during the war, and his views mow, are founded upon the bitterset harred of the South and its people, When, therefore, we find such a leader (for no one can dony that Gen. Butler has a widespread influence) expressing sentiments which portend a peaceful and generous solution of difficulties, we must indulge in the hope that there is yet a chance for us.

The partisanship of American polities has always been more intense than that of any other country. In England we find no line of demarcation which divides the opposing statesmen with such distinctness as that in Washington, where even social intercourse is simost destroyed. And we are not prepared to say that our system is the best. Men can possibly honestly differ in regard to the policy of a country without becoming forthwith deadly commens. They may even go a step lower, and struggle for the spoils, without being compelled to classify each other respectively as "thieves" or "scoundrals."

classify each other respectively as "thieves" to classify each other respectively as "thieves" or "scoundreis."

Emerging from such a civil war, the condition of our country has excited the wonder of the world from the vitality which it has evinced. We have yet questions before us which would lax the greatest brain of any age. To meet these vital issues calim and collected forethought must exclude all prejudice and passion, and statesmanship must prevail. The Radicals have as much at stake as we have. Nay, they have the additional responsibility which rests upon those into whose hands the people have placed the reins of Government. We of the South cannot yield our convictions of principle, We are not called upon to do so. Nor should we throw any obstacles in the path of those who honeatly desire in their own way to the same time to common benefit. We always reserve the right, when we can command the power, to repel and cancel such measures as we find, from actual experience, to be detrimental to the true interests of the people. But at the same time let us applaud any step in the right direction which we find any great leader disposed to take.

In a private letter to a distinguished Kentacky Democrat, which we have been shown, and which we presume there is no impropriety in making public, Gen. Butler makes use of the following language:

"That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise

"That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise

from the different light in which we see the same thing The South has no firmer friend than I am, and ever have been. It is a part of my country, and although I may misjudge in the best way to preserve the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse a blunder, yet I would do anything I could be convinced would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South as a part of my country. I bear no hatred toward the South or Southern men, as such, if I know my own heart; but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country as I understand them, and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a stern and un-yielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in per-son that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and nurelenting for in war."

determined and unrelenting foe in war."

If Gen. Butler acts up to the sentiments above expressed and brings to bear the acumen and the will and the zeal which he has hitherto displayed in other fields, what may we not expect as the result? And furthermore, who knows but that the prejudice and natred which have been synonyms in Southern households, when coupled with his name, may yield to other sentiments and the popular aversion to this career give way to other opinions? As a partisan we have untiringly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at Gen. Butler. When he sours higher and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good our guns shall all be spiked or turned upon those who may assail his sets in our behalf.

We feel called upon to say thus much; and if we can say so much of such a man as Gen. Butler, who shall accuse us of wilful mailes or a revengeful spirit, or charge the Southern people, whom we truly represent, as being a body of fiery outlaws, beyond the reach of reason and gratitude?

Gov. Fenton for Beeretary of the Treasury JAMESTOWN, Oct. 9 .- For a few days past Gov Reuben E. Fenton has been quietly entertaining a fe-political advisers and the idea of succeeding W. Gresham as Secretary of the Treasury. Yesterday A. N. Cole, who has always been one of Mr. Fenton's friends and advisers, was closested with him, and brought encouragement in the form of a letter from President Ar thur, in which the latter, in reply to a letter from Mr Cole urging Mr. Fenton's appointment, says that "you ive cogent reasons for the faith that is in you." In conversation with your correspondent to day, Mr. cole said that Mr. Fenton felt quite encouraged, and that he had hopes of being the next Secretary of the Trans-ury. Mr. Cole thinks that President Arthur would ap-point Mr. Feation at once if he could only be assured that Mr. Blaine, if elected, would continue him in office. An effort is making to complete such an arrangement and as Mr. Fenton was an original Blaine man, it i hought that it may be successful

The Opinion of an Honest Man. From the Commercial Advertise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-Frank Hurd, the eminent free trade member of Congress from Ohio, writer to a friend in the office of the Sergeaut at Arms of th House of Representatives here that he believes Ohic will go Domocratic next week, because her people believe in the principles of free trade.

TRADE WITH OUR LATIN NEIGHBORS,

WHITE PAPER GOING UP.

The Chalers Embargo Decreases the Already

" How has the cholera embargo on rags

affected the paper market?" the editor of the

"The market is very strong. Prices were low, but have advanced steadily in some grades

since the embargo was laid. The lowest price

touched in paper such as is used by news-

contract for 100 000 rooms was made by a Ross

street publisher two weeks ago. Now the price

is % cent a pound higher, although not an

ounce of rags will be used in making the paper.

UP IN A CAMBRIC BALLOON.

finfo Bescent of the Young Farmer who Spent

Eighty Minutes Among the Clouds.

CANAJOHARIE, Oct. 9 .- Charles C. Vander-

up in a cambric balloon yesterday, reached

of Perry Dingman, in Burtonville, eleven miles

his aerial trip. He says that he never once lost

half of it spent above the clouds. The sight of

Wm. Daniel's Letter of Acceptance.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The Hon. William Dan-iel, the nomines for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, has published his letter of acceptance. He con-

ticket, has published his letter of acceptance. He concludes as follows:

Necessity, conscience, loyalty to God and humanity, therefore, compel us to assume the position we have assumed; and having erected our standard, we must raily around it, and we shall thus more rapidly increases and strengthen our sentiment than in any other way, ever courageously needing the issue, opposing organization with organization, ballots to ballots, and having done our ail, trust results to God, assured that in due time the right will triumph. With the other reforms so well declared upon in our platform of principles I am in full accord, and deem it unnecessary to add anything further kers, in regard to them. Indeed, the success of many, if not, if them would be best secured by the suppression of them would be best secured by the suppression of them would be best secured by the suppression of the suppression of

In Payer of Perry Belmont.

The friends of the Hon. Perry Belmont con-trolled the Richmond County Democratic Convention, which met yesterday at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

A determined fight was made by the adherents of Senator James A Covert. The designates selected to the Convention of the First Congress district were William Corey John G Vaughn, Thomas Maniy, John J Fetherston, and C, C Kreischer. The delegation is understood to favor Mr. Belmont.

Pound Frolish People.

"I suppose your busiest time is in the even-ing," was a remark made to the proprietor of a beer saloon near the City Hall elevated station.

"No, we do very liftle in the evening From four to half past four in the afternoon is our harvest time." "Where does the trade come from !" "From people who are waiting for the five-cent fare rate."

Grange Outrages in Newfoundland.

St. John. Oct. 9.—Orange disturbances are sgain developing at Hartor Grace. The gales of the convent were tern down and flung this the sea, and one Riverhead man was besten almost to death.

A Pennsylvania Town Shaken.

OIL CITY, Oct. 9.—Citizens of Clarendon re-ort a heavy jar last night, which shook windows, pened doors, shattered plastering, and scared every-ody. The shock was not fell cleewhere.

What Alls his Nose !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My nose has naturally been very small, but of late has become very fleshy, and I will pay for The Sex one year (Sunday included) to the person who will give me some remedy that will reduce the flesh.

Yes, Send to Hendquarters, 10 Union Squre,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUS. Is there a Butler electoral ticket for New York state! If so, where can it be obtained?

his head during his eighty minutes in the air.

the earth below, he says, was beautiful in the

ome to-day. The balloon landed on the farm

Vanderveer was more than pleased with

The manufacturers of writing paper held

Paper Trade Journal was asked yesterday.

He is Likely to be Beaten for Congress by hts Democratte Opponent NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9 .- The Republicans are greatly alarmed over the outlook in the Third Congress district, the only Repub-lican district in the State. Notwithstanding the fact that it gave the Republicans a majority of 9,051 two years ago, the Democrats are very much encouraged over the outlook. Their nominee. Mr. Gav. is a millionaire several times over, a sturdy protectionist, and a sugar planter. The Republican candidate, William Pitt Kellogg, is unpopular, and has many enemies in his own party. The fight promises

to be largely one of money.

The Item, which is supporting Kellogg, charges that Gay's friends are buying up by wholesale the negro leaders in the district. It

RELLOGG'S UP-HILL FIGHT.

wholesale the negro leaders in the district. It charges that a representative of his recently proposed to contract, at a stipulated price, for the delivery of the negro vote of one of the largest ward's in St. Mary's parish, the proposition being announced in a most businessitike manner.

On the other hand Kellogg is squeezing the Custom House for funds, and a demand has just been made on all the Federal officials in New Orleans to subscribe 60 per cent, of their October salaries to a Republican campaign fund for the Third district. Notice is being given that those who fall to contribute will lose their large meeting on Monday in Franklin in the interest of Kellogg a motion to endorse and ratify his nomination was voted down amid great laughter, and Gay was endorsed in his stead. The Republicans say that the negro leaders will get Gay's money, and then vote for Kellogg.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

Argumente For and Against the Confessional

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9 .- The morning seson of the third day's meeting of the Episcopal Congress was devoted to the discussion of the topic "The Confessional." A paper was read by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins of Williamsport, Pa., sustaining the question. He believed that sounsel should be given by the priest as well as by any other professional man. Abuse and not use of the confessional was objectionable. He believed in true and voluntary confession, and favored absolution as a power given by God.

The Rev. C. George Currier of Philadelphia feared the confessional because it became computery in the end. The economy of the Church was opposed to it. Auricular confession he held to be contrary to Anglo-Saxon beliefs, and unhealthful to Americans.

The Rev. Edward W. Osborne of Boston said he was a believer in the confessional. He claimed that the whole sense and feeling of the Church holds that confession and absolution are needful and lawful. He maintained that it must never become compulsory.

The Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston said the confessional was of pure origin, but had degenerated. He believed that the Son of Man alone had power to forgive sins. use of the confessional was objectionable. He

FIVE-CENT FARES ON SUNDAYS.

Jay Gould and Cyrus Field Consider the Poor Workingman.

The directors of the elevated railroads have Sundays to five cents for all hours between \$14 A. M. and "Mr. Gould, Mr. Field, and the others discussed the

"Mr. Gould, Mr. Pield, and the others discussed the matter for some time. They considered the fact that working scople in thiselty are not able to take any recreation except on Sandar. If the ordinary small family of a failer and mobiler and three large children wanted to visit friends up or down town it cost them a dollar to do so on the clevated trains. Plenty of a faile boiled men receive but little more than that for a day's work. At two cents each they can make the visit at a cost of haf a dollar. Of course, we hope to increase the travel enough to prevent hom."

"Is this an experiment to determine whether five-cent fares well pay the week round !"

"That I cannot answer."

"Will you run full trains to City Hall to accommodate the increased Brooklyn Bridge travel!"

"Not immediately, Further changes will depend on the outcome of this one."

BUNBEAMS.

-Owing to the increased demand for canned salmon, the sardine-packing business of Maine has fallen off one-third this season. —The brewers' metropolitan district, in-

ounce of rags will be used in making the paper. The manufacturers of writing paper held a meeting in Springfield, Mass., not long ago, and advanced prices I and 2 cents a pound, according to the grade, or about 10 per cent. The writing paper is directly affected by the embarge on rags. As a result, the manufacturers of biank books and envelopes have all notified their customers that list prices are subject to change without notice. Job printers have to make prices from day to day on the basis of the cay's quotatious."

Will this continue?"

"Yes. Prices must advance, because there is a real scarcity of raw material. The rise in the price of rag paper will divert the chemically prepared wood pulp to writing paper, and so even the cheapest grades must advance. A further advance of from ten to twenty per cent, would not surprise me much.

One of the officers of the American Paper Makers' Association said: "There will be a further decided advance. Stocks of paper in the hands of dealers are low, because no one carries much when the market is sluggish. The amount of raw material on hand is not large enough to supply the demand up to Dec.

The imported rags ordinarily supplied one-third of the demand, but as rags are not collected in winter as freely as in summer, the foreign rags supplied from forty to fifty per cent, at that season. Even now some mills have reduced the number of hours of work to the week, so as to piece out the stock on hand. The use of substitutes cannot keep the price of paper from rising."

How will this condition of affairs affect the financial standing of the trade?

"Paper makers and dealers have stood the vicusaliudes of trade as well as any other class of business men. Those who have low-price contracts ahead have probably low-price don-tracts for stock, and the paper on hand is not in sufficient quantity to make any great wealth for dealers." cluding New York, Brooklyn, Queens, Westchester, -A picture by Thomas Cole, once the foremost landscape painter of the country, was sold at anc-tion last week in Brooklyn for \$5.25. It represented

the "Night Attack of Cortez on the City of Mexico." -The Arlberg Railway from Innsbruck to Bregenz on the Lake of Constance was formally inaugurated on Sept. 20 by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The passage through the great tunnel occupied twenty minutes. The sir was fairly pure, owing to good venti-lation. The tunnel is the third longest in the world, being only surpassed by those of St. Gothard and Mont Cents. It is 10,270 metres long, yet its construction oc-cupled only two years, while the St. Gothard, which is 14,160 metres in length, required eight years, and Mont

Cents, 13,450 metres, fourteen years. The Aribers tunnel is the first bore through the Alps in the direction from -The increasing pretensions of foreign artisis throaten eventually to exterminate the genus inpresario. People saw without surprise the failure of Italian opera last season here and in England, for they had long reached the conclusion that it would be im-possible for any manager to cope with the increasing the earth below, he says, was beautiful in the extrame. He saw a rain storm creep along the centrh's surface. It resembled a gigantic black ball. He felt no effects of it about him. The sarth looked like a great bowl. The air seemed lighter at the height of a mile, and there was a constant roar in his ears, which he filled with cotton plucked from his blouse. He thinks he went nearly two miles high. He says he will construct an instrument to measure the distance before his next ascension. Vanderveer's house has been thronged with visitors all day, and the ascension is the one topic of conversation for miles around. The young farmer to overwhelmed with congratulations, and has received several offers to ascend elsewhere. He is a cool, bright, modest young man, and not at all cranky. He owns a farm, and to-day is working thereon. He says he is satisfied that his life dream has been reclized. rapacity of Italian artists. But we are taken shock to the last news, that the French opera also is on the very verge of failure, though the manager has a fixed sub-scription of \$312,000 a year, in addition to which he receives gratuities of \$120,000 a year. Yet even these enormous advantages fail to keep the wolf of bank-

-A good deal of ingenuity is displayed by opium smugglers in the Central Provinces of India in run-ning their contraband goods. In one case two and a half maunds of foreign opium were discovered stowed away in the saddles of two camels, and in another case five and a half manuds of the same material were found packed in vessels supposed to be full of oil. On examination of these vessels it was discovered that a tube running down the centre of each was filled with oil, the emaining portions of the vessel being nacked with opium. Despite the successful detection of the offenders in these instances, it is daily becoming a matter of greater difficulty to detect opium sauguing.

-A wily Greek at Korosko, near Dongola, n Egypt, settled himself outside the Korosko fortifications with about £30 worth of maize, which he proposed to sell at famine prices to Major Kitchener's Bedawin. He was not aware that the Colonel in command was in enable of firing the alarm cannon to k-ep his men on the alert. One night at the first report of the guns the Greek took to flight for Assonan. A tranquil Hedawi met him and said. "Whither then!" "The enemy!" "And your corn!" "The enemy!" "I'll give you's dollar for it." "Hand over "And the Bedawingt only resold the wily Greek his corn at full pice, but pointed the moral by saying that of course no enemy could pos-sibly have arrived without his outposts being aware of it.

-The Berlin Neue Reichscorrespondenz hopes that Mr. Kasson will succeed in putting back into their former grows the friendly relations between Prussia and the North American Union. "If Mr. Kasson," it says, "will but bear in mind the causes which made his predecessor. Mr. Sarge t. impossible here, he will at once see the cliffs and rocks of must studiously endeavor to keep clear. On the part of Germany, the American diplomat will be net simost Germany, the American diplomat will be met simost beartily, in view of the great importance which is here placed upon a cordial understanding with the transatiantic republic, that under the most varied as, with is so closely allied to the German empire." For a consecutive be read very between the lines. be read even between the lines, so delicate (

man editor's phrasting.

-Ever since the St. Gothard line uniting -Ever since the St. Gothard line uniting Germany and Italy - was finished there have been schemes in the air for drawing back the traffic through France. The distance from Antwerp to Milan via the st. Gothard is been by 110 miles than that between Calais and Milan via Mont Cents, and the advantage can only be brought back to the side of France by discreting the Alps half way between the two existing tunnels. The profess of a Great St. Remand lines therefore beginning project of a Great St Bernard line is therefore beginning to assume definite shape; and insenuch as the stratate be pierced are comparatively soft, it would not be nearly so big an undertaking as the St. tinthard. In-deed, the French engineers believe that the whole line could be made to four years (the St. Gothard took ten), and that the cost would not exceed \$17 (xx, (xx), about balf what the St. Gothard cost.

—Some experiments have been made, according to the London Timer, as to the comparative value of good hay for stock. As the result, it is call-mated that its pounds of hay are equal to 27a pounds of green Indian even. (10) pounds of knew clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 10) pounds of whole straw, 10) pounds of whole straw its pounds of barley straw, 13) pounds of pas straw. (2) pounds of tooks heat straw, (2) pounds of pounds of raw pounds of pounds of the straw, (2) pounds of raw pounds of the straw its pounds of raw pounds of the straw its pounds of mixed pounds of while the pounds of burk wheat 57 pounds of in time care, (4) pounds of more, (5) pounds of wheat trap 107 pounds of what, pea, and eat chaff 17s pounds of mixed rye and burkey, (9) pounds of these of rade pounds of mangel wursel. - Some experiments have been made, ac-